(XXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1428.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1773.

ACRE, *July* 29.

IT is certain that Aboudaab, who had prohibited the ſending rice to Syria, has lately conſented to its being exported. This Aboudaab was formerly the ſlave of Ali Bey, to whom he owes his liberty and fortune. Ali Bey, who was likewiſe formerly a ſlave himſelf, having among the Georgian women, who were bought for his ſeraglio, diſcovered one of his own ſiſters, married her to Aboudaab, whom he afterwards raiſed to the dignity of Bey.

As to the Chiek Daher he would have acquired the higheſt honours if Providence had placed him among the poliſhed nations. He had made himſelf independent at Acre and the neighbouring places. He ſubdued the Mutualis, a people of the ſect of Ali, ſettled in the neighbourhood of Acre, over whom he reigns as over his own ſubjects. He is an intrepid and fortunate warrior, who hardly ever loſt a battle, and who, at the age of 93 years, retains the courage and vigour of youth, there is one thing very ſingular in his life, which is, that in his preſent very advanced age he marries every year a girl of 13 or 14 years of age. The Monks of the Holy Land, of the order of St. Francis, pay the expences of the wedding. They ſuffered the cuſtom to be eſtabliſhed of paying 1000 crowns to the Chiek who marries every year, and this he complies with rather than loſe that ſum.

VIENNA, *Sept.* 18. The following letter gives the moſt particular account that has appeared, of the proceedings and concluſion of the late conferences for a peace at Fockzani, between the Ruſſians and Turks.

"When the congreſs at Fockzani was opened, Count Orlow, on his firſt arrival, was preceded by four Huſſars, and followed by four coaches, occupied by the Sieur Obreſkow and the other gentlemen of the embaſſy, and one hundred and ſixty domeſticks. The Ottoman Miniſters were on horſeback, and had no more than ſixty ſervants attending them. The Plenipotentiaries of both nations being preſent, each on their ſide, the hall for the congreſs was opened. The Ruſſian Ambaſſador was moſt ſuperbly dreſſed, having on his breaſt the portrait of the Empreſs, together with the different enſigns of the orders with which he is inveſted; his ſurcoat, buckles, &c. were ſet with diamonds: Oſman Effendi, according to the Ottoman ſimplicity, was clothed with a robe of green camblet, faced with ermine, and nothing to diſtinguiſh him but a cane, the head of which was of gold, garniſhed with diamonds. Both the Ambaſſadors were unarmed, but the Sieur Obreſkow, and the other Ruſſians, had ſwords. Count Orlow made Oſman Effendi an offer of an honourary guard; but he declined it, ſaying, he did not make it a point to be attended with ſabres and bayonets; in conſequence of which refuſal, he had only centinels placed before his apartment. After reciprocal ſalutes, they each took poſſeſſion of the ſide of the table allotted. Count Orlow then read a paper, the purport of which was, that the Empreſs his miſtreſs, for the ſake of humanity, ſincerely wiſhed to end the war: To which the Turkiſh Ambaſſador declared his maſter was not leſs impreſſed with the deſire of peace. After this, an exchange was made of the full powers to treat, written in letters of gold, on parchment: That of the Turks contained the ſignature of the Grand Signor, which was of a triangular form, about an ell in length. After this exchange, the attendants all retired, and were no more admitted. When the ſecretaries were placed in their ſtations, Count Orlow opened the conference, and ſaid, that as the Empreſs had not begun the war, ſhe expected to have the expences defrayed to which ſhe had been put in carrying it on; and as the Crimea had occaſioned frequent ruptures between the two powers, that the country ſhould be declared free and independent. To this Oſman Effendi anſwered, that his Highneſs was diſpoſed to conſent to all reaſonable conditions; That, as to the firſt article, the foreign Miniſters were previouſly to examine which party was the firſt aggreſſor; and, with regard to the Crimea, the Porte was fixed never to liſten to it. After many conferences, the Plenipotentiaries not agreeing about the independency of the Crimea, they broke up, notwithſtanding all the good offices of the miniſters of the mediating powers, and each party prepared to retire. As the armiſtice has not been prolonged farther than the 21ſt inſtant, the war will be immmediately carried on with freſh vigour."

RATISBON, *Oct.* 19. The accounts we receive from Bohemia are very melancholy. The putrid fevers that prevailed there are ſucceeded by a dyſentery, which carries off great numbers of people; and the mortality among the horned cattle encreaſes. The harveſt has likewiſe proved very indifferent this year; and to complete the miſery of that country, it is overrun with mice to that degree, that every thing upon the ground is deſtroyed, by which the price of all kinds of proviſions is conſiderably encreaſed.

LONDON,

Oct. 24. The late Earl of Albemarle was one of the principal favourites of the late Duke of Cumberland; who only diſtinguiſhed him for his private virtues and military knowledge. He ſerved his Royal Highneſs as Aid de Camp at the battles of Fontenoy and Culloden, and entirely through his intereſt was appointed commander in chief at the reduction of the Havannah.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Oct. 3.

"A Swiſs who had been hired before the vintage in a neighbouring province to take care of the vines, took advantage of the abſence of the huſbandman to attempt the ſeduction of his daughter; but not being able to effect this by perſuaſion, he ſatisfied his brutal appetite by force. To prevent detection, he then killed the young woman and fled. Being immediately purſued, he was overtaken, and delivered up to the juſtice of his own nation; (for the Swiſs nation, by treaty, have a ſovereign right to decide in all cauſes civil and criminal relative to their own nation in France.) He was adjudged, after trial, to the uſual puniſhment in like caſes, viz. to be ſawed alive in two. He was accordingly jammed in (all except his head) between two large logs of wood hollowed for that purpoſe, and in that poſture underwent the dreadful puniſhment. He was then expoſed to publick view, as a warning to others whoſe paſſions are ſtronger than their reaſon."

Oct. 28. We hear by the laſt accounts from Vienna, that it is imagined ſome great deſign is forming by that Court, as the moſt profound ſilence and reſerve is obſerved in every thing relative to publick affairs. Theſe advices add, that the ſtates of Lower Auſtria have been lately convened for the buſineſs of granting extraordinary ſupplies, in order to forward the vaſt military preparations which their ſovereign is known to have at this time in contemplation.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, October 7.

"The Senate met yeſterday, when the King in a pathetic ſpeech, ſet forth the preſent ſituation of affairs in this kingdom, and requeſted them to come to ſome ſpeedy reſolution. His Majeſty at the ſame time laid before the Senate the correſpondence held with ſome foreign courts, but they ſaid that nothing could be determined on, and that it was even impoſſible to give any anſwer to the declarations of the foreign courts, becauſe the whole nation was intereſted therein. Notwithſtanding this, they cannot agree about the holding of a diet.

"Near all the troops, except the guards, are diſbanded, the republick being no longer able to maintain them."

Oct. 29. By the lateſt accounts from Cracow we learn, that the negotiations for peace are to be renewed early in the Spring between the belligerent powers, and that Count Maltis is to ſucceed the elder of the Orlows as firſt plenipotentiary.

Yeſterday evening by the weight of the tide, almoſt the whole of the new wall lately built before the Middle Temple garden, together with a very conſiderable part of that belonging to the Inner Temple were thrown down, and did much damage to ſome boats which were under them. The many accidents that have happened to this unfortunate ſtructure, it is imagined, will now determine the city to do, what they ought to have done at firſt, viz. build it entirely of ſtone, as brick ſeems too weak to withſtand the fury of the waves.

Oct. 30. The Recorder yeſterday made a genteel ſpeech in the court of Aldermen, and reſigned his office.

Yeſterday the thanks of the Court of Aldermen were unanimouſly voted to Sir James Eyre, the late Recorder, "for his diligent, ſteady, able, and upright diſcharge of that important office, no leſs in the Court of Aldermen, than in the general adminiſtration of juſtice."

At the ſame time a piece of plate, amounting to the value of 60l. (the ſum given for a piece of plate when Sir Thomas Adams was complimented on his reſignation of the Recorderſhip) was voted as a compliment to Sir James Eyre.

Oct. 31. When a Viceroy is to be rendered completely odious in Ireland, it is circulated there that he is to endeavour to effect an Union. From that moment they give him no quarter, ſo abſolute an averſion have the Iriſh to be connected by a cloſer alliance with the ſiſter kingdoms!

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, September 12.

"We have at this time an army in the field of 160,000 men, the chief part of which is filing off towards the Danube to meet the Ruſſians, and we ſoon expect to hear of an engagement. Our laſt advices from Upper Egypt are very unfavourable, Ali Bey having been joined in his march thither by 4000 of the wild Arabs; ſo that his army is now very formidable: He is ſupplied with ammunition and proviſions by the Ruſſians.

"The Greeks of this capital have a cuſtom of celebrating an annual feſtival at a fountain near this city, whoſe waters they imagine poſſeſſed of the virtues to cure diſeaſes of all kinds. Yeſterday being the day for the annual celebration, they repaired thither in crouds; and the Grand Signor placed himſelf at one of the windows of the ſeraglio, to divert himſelf with their ſuperſtition. The Greeks, of all others, are moſt ambitious of dreſs. On this occaſion they were particularly ſplendid; but the gaudineſs of their ornaments, the extravagance of their head-dreſs, and their wanton attitudes, diſpleaſed the Sultan ſo much, that the next morning he ordered his officers to viſit them at their houſes, to ſeize upon their dreſs and ornaments, and to cut them to pieces. The ſevere command was accompanied by a proclamation, intimating, "That the "firſt woman or girl, who ſhould afterwards be ſeen "in the ſtreets, dreſſed in ſo extravagant a manner, "ſhould be tied up in a ſack, and thrown into the "ſea."

A correſpondent congratulates the court on their recent victory, and obſerves, that the evil day is now thrown off a very conſiderable diſtance; for that if Sawbridge is ſet up next year for the Mayoralty with Wilkes, after the ſucceeding one, and Lewis as the dernier reſort, there are four whole years gained on the patriot, and the court has good reaſon to ſing *te Deum*.

We hear that a certain unfortunate Princeſs is unable to reconcile herſelf to her preſent ſituation, notwithſtanding the unremitting attention of all about her, but imagines that ſhe ſhould be abundantly more happy if permitted to return to her native country.

Nov. 3. All our accounts from different parts of the continent agree in informing us of the bleſſings they enjoy, in the moſt uncommon plentiful harveſt that has been remembered for many years, particularly all over France, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and in ſuch parts of Poland, as the unhappy unſettled ſtate of that country would permit.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Nov. 1.

"We hear four Dutch men of war are to winter here, in order that they may get out early in the ſpring to ſail to the Barbary coaſt, to demand ſatisfaction for ſome inſults lately offered to the Dutch flag."

It ſhould ſeem, ſays a correſpondent, by the conduct of government, that it is wiſhed to reduce the whole community to two ranks of people, nobility and tradeſmen: but it ſhould be remembered, that the firſt bleſſings of this country can alone reſult from that happy medium the independent gentry, out of which our Houſe of Commons was wont to be conſtituted, and who have been in all ages the beſt patrons of induſtry, and the ſtrongeſt checks of tyranny.

Orders are given from the Admiralty Office, for all invalids to be ſent to the hoſpital ſhips, or on ſhore, and for no man of war, outward-bound, to ſail with them, except in caſes of utmoſt expedition and neceſſity.

A melancholy accident has lately happened to a very worthy Alderman, he has been long running hard to be Mayor, the great object of his ambition from his childhood up to the preſent hour, but ſome time ago he was forced to ſtop; he ſoon, however, after taking a little breath, went on again, and he had, in this race of ambition, well nigh reached the wiſhed for Goal, when, to his mortification, a ſtranger from the Towns end ſtepped into the chair before him; the unlucky Alderman was ſo affected with his diſappointment, that in a mere fit of deſperation he went and married.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 26.

"Not long ago there was a conſiderable ſale of furniture and other effects at a gentleman's ſeat near Fontainbleau, which drew together a great number of brokers and others, many of whom were permitted to eat in the houſe; on which occaſion they made uſe of the kitchen utenſils; but ſome of theſe being badly tinned, 27 perſons who eat of things cooked in them were taken ill, 10 of whom have died, and ſeveral others are not yet out of danger.

"The report that the Dauphineſs was pregnant is at leaſt premature."

Nov. 9. Yeſterday Mr. Alderman Townſend, Lord Mayor elect, accompanied by Mr. Alderman Stephenſon (the only Alderman who attended) and the two Sheriffs, waited on the Lord Chancellor, at his houſe in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury; the Town-Clerk, in a ſhort ſpeech, introduced him to his Lordſhip, who in a few words, ſignified the Royal approbation at the choice the citizens had made; after which the uſual compliments paſſed, and the whole concluded with a regale of cakes and wine.

A correſpondent informs us, that he could not help ſmiling, the other day, to hear ſome young courtiers, in a coffee-houſe at the weſt end of the town, pluming themſelves upon Alderman Townſend's aſcending the city chair; they declared it muſt be ſo; it was impoſſible for the ſturdy beggars of the city to make a ſtand againſt the Miniſter and the Treaſury; they were ſure that all was ſafe in the Court of Aldermen; and if the devil himſelf had been returned with Wilkes, the—— would have ordered his infernal Majeſty ſhould be the Mayor of the year, rather than that arch whig John Wilkes. Our correſpondent ſays, he [illegible] the worthy gentlemen, as he does their maſters, to pleaſe them-

ſelves with their happy deluſion; though he would aſk every unprejudiced mind, whether the ſucceſs of Mr. Townſend was owing to miniſterial influence, or the unhappy differences among thoſe whom the people at large look up to as patriots? Had Townſend, Sawbridge, and Oliver, not deſerted the publick cauſe, miniſterial tools would not have triumphed in the coffee-houſes, that the friends of the people cannot ſupport themſelves againſt the arbitrary mandates of the court.

Nov. 6. An extraordinary divorce is like to take place not far from Groſvenor-Square: Two females of faſhion, who profeſſed the higheſt friendſhip for each other, and who were almoſt inſeparable (the one a widow, the other a wife) being one night at an aſſembly, the wife complained to her friend, ſhe feared her huſband was inconſtant to her; the friend adviſed her not to fill her head with ſuch fancies. The wife went home, but her huſband not returning all night, ſhe aroſe early and flew to her friend to communicate her ſurpriſe; the milk-woman being at the door, and the maid engaged in talk with her, ſhe walked in without ceremony, and up ſtairs ſhe went, where, to her great ſurpriſe, ſhe found her huſband in bed with her friend.

Nov. 7. The following account is given of the ſeizure of the papers and perſon of the Prince de Conti, which has made great noiſe at Paris. The Prince de Conti having been ſuſpected by the court, to have favoured ſeveral ſeditious papers lately publiſhed againſt the Miniſtry, and to have cauſed them to be privately printed, at a preſs he had erected in the verge of the Temple, where he holds his court at Paris; the Chancellor Maupeau obtained a letter de cachet, which he cauſed to be iſſued October the 23d. In conſequence of this arret, the palace of the Prince was environed at midnight by the muſqueteers, and other guards. They firſt ſecured the manuſcripts and printed papers: Theſe were inſtantly depoſited in the hands of Monſ. de Sartine, the lieutenant of the police. The Abbe Quillet (the ſuppoſed author of the different publications) together with the printers, were then ſeized and conducted to the Baſtile. During the confuſion one of the Prince's poſtilions found means to eſcape, and made the beſt of his way to L'Iſle d'Adam, a country ſeat belonging to the Prince de Conti (where he then was) and acquainted him with what was tranſacting at his palace. The Prince, greatly aſtoniſhed at the intelligence, immediately ſet off for Paris; but his Highneſs found his perſon no more ſacred than his houſe, his papers, or his ſecrets. The miniſter Maupeau, ſecured the Prince alſo: and the great and noble aſſerter and protector of the liberties of his country has been immured like a common felon. What will be the conſequence of this attrocious ſtretch of power in the Chancellor, time only can diſcloſe; but the populace is ſo exaſperated, that ſome dreadful effects are to be expected. The other Princes of the blood were ſo alarmed at this daring attack of the miniſter, on ſo reſpectable a part of their body, that they went from their palaces in Paris to the country with the utmoſt precipitation, in the opinion of many, in a manner very unworthy their high births and ſtations.

* *The following letter has been ſent to the Lord Mayor elect, and publiſhed in a paper of this morning.*

" My Lord, according to my oath, as a freeman of London, I think it my duty to inform your Lordſhip, that a mob is preparing to inſult you, and the city of London, in your proceſſion on Monday next: It is provided by that perſon in Weſtminſter, who is uſually employed by Mr. Wilkes for that purpoſe; and is compoſed chiefly of perſons in the purlieus of that neighbourhood. If your Lordſhip will pleaſe to direct a note as mentioned in a private letter to yourſelf, ſigned ***, you ſhall be furniſhed with the name of the employer. My ſervant, my Lord, has been applied to, and will upon oath inform you of particulars.

I am, my Lord,

An honeſt Freeman of London.

Nov. 10. Yeſterday forenoon, at half paſt eleven o'clock, the new Lord Mayor, the old Lord Mayor, Alderman Stephenſon, Croſby, Sawbridge, Bull, Plomer, the two Sheriffs, the Common Serjeant, the two City Council, and other city officers, went from Guildhall, the Mercers and Merchant Tailors companies marching before them, with muſic playing, and colours flying, to Queenhithe, where they took water to go up to Weſtminſter: On their way thither, they were attended by the ſeveral city companies in their reſpective barges, adorned with pendants and ſtreamers. After having walked all round the hall and ſaluted the courts, &c. they went to the Exchequer bar, where the Lord Mayor took the oaths, &c. and having recorded warrants of attorney in the proper courts, returned by water to Black-friars, and from thence, in their coaches, to Guildhall, where a magnificent entertainment was provided.

ANNAPOLIS, JANUARY 21.

On the 30th ultimo died at his Houſe near *Cambridge*, the Rev. *Daniel Manadier*, Rector of *Great Choptank* Pariſh in *Dorcheſter* County.

Letters by the *November* Packet bring the agreeable News of the ſafe Arrival of the Ship *Annapolis*, *Thomas Eden*, Eſq; Commander, with whom went Paſſengers the Hon. Mrs. *Eden*, her Children, and Major *William Fleming* of the 64th Regiment.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

GENTLEMEN,

I SOMETIMES divert myſelf with reading the political performances that are publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette under the head of Annapolis ews; and am particularly pleaſed ſhould a genius ſtep forth that has ſomething out of the common road.—Such I take the author of the Dialogue to be that has been lately publiſhed between two Citizens.—Whoever he is, from his manner of writing it appears to me he ſpeaks in the perſon of the ſecond Citizen; it would not have been altogether conſiſtent with *modeſty* to have ranked himſelf in the very firſt claſs.

Let us then examine ſome of the articles of his political creed, ſo far as he has thought proper to diſcloſe his ſentiments on publick affairs; and as he profeſſes himſelf an enemy to all falſe compliment, he will hardly take it amiſs to be treated with freedom.

He would have us believe that he ſets at nought the opinion publiſhed relative to the Act for the Eſtabliſhment of religious Worſhip, treats it with contempt by calling it the *golden calf*, and the *opinioniſt* King Jeroboam—the people who pay any regard to it of courſe *Jeroboam's deluded followers*.—After having openly avowed his religious tenets, he chooſes not to paſs over the Forty per poll or the Proclamation in ſilence, but intimates that if the opinions of eminent Lawyers from home on a full and fair ſtate of the caſe could be produced in their favour, ſuch opinions ought to be of great weight if not deciſive. This I muſt own is not altogether conſiſtent with my ideas of Liberty; I ſhould be under ſome concern to ſee the time when the opinions of the greateſt Lawyers in England were to govern this province. If ſuch opinions could be produced, I am one of thoſe wrongheaded fellows, that would pay no more regard to them than reaſon required. The truth is, we muſt take care of our own rights and liberties in the Plantations, and not expect any deciſions very favourable to either on ſtates of the caſe or appeals home, though *Lord C——n* himſelf were to give the rule.

If we want the opinions of eminent Lawyers and Stateſmen on the ſubject of Proclamations, we ſhall probably find them about that period of time when the liberties of the People were in danger, under the reign of Princes of that *unfortunate Houſe*, who on more occaſions than one attempted to ſet up their Proclamations as the Law of the Land.

Not to make the commentary equal in length to the text, let us haſten forward to that paragraph where the ſecond Citizen ſeems to have exerted the utmoſt force of his eloquence, beginning with—alas Sir! and ending with an appeal to Heaven, gracious Powers, is not this a monſtrous contradiction*.

This I take to be the *quinteſſence* of the whole. From this ſubſtantial part of the Dialogue it may be collected, that the ſecond Citizen diſapproves of the conduct of the Lower Houſe; and loads the leading Repreſentatives and great Speakers for having rejected a regulation offered upon ſuch advantageous terms as the moſt ſanguine and ſtaunch friend of the People never dreamed of: a convincing proof to me, that he is ſo far from being open to conviction, that he has either heard only one ſide of the queſtion, or is blinded by prejudice. For impartial men well acquainted with the diſputes between the two Houſes think there are fees that ought to be corrected and explained at leaſt if not curtailed—and that the abuſes which have appeared in the manner of charging ought to be prevented, and that now or never is the time for doing it. I am not going to write a panegyric on the conduct of the Lower Houſe, nor will I deſcend ſo low as to call names and quarrel with the Officers: thoſe Gentlemen 'tis to be hoped when they come to reflect calmly on what ſo nearly concerns their intereſt will agree to alter what may be found liable to juſt objection.

Let me aſk you now, Do you from your hearts approve the ſentiments of the ſecond Citizen? Do you think him a determined friend to Liberty without favour to Government? If you do, and the author ſhould hereafter diſcover himſelf, you may ſend him as one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly at next election. He has one thing to recommend him to your notice, if you think it praiſe-worthy, *i. e.* his opinion is directly oppoſite to that of the far greater part of thoſe who have been heretofore entruſted to ſerve their country.

As to the train the ſecond Citizen ſuppoſes to be laid at the opening of every ſeſſion to blow up the Houſe into a combuſtion and throw every thing into anarchy and confuſion, I am not enough acquainted with the hearts of men to ſay whether there be any ſuch deſigns formed or not; charity however induces me to believe otherwiſe. The *genuine fire* of patriotiſm and the honeſt indignation that will ſometimes *glow* in the breaſt of a true lover of his country may be miſconſtrued by men warm in ſupport of a party; and very unjuſtly imputed to baſe artifice and deſign. The ſearcher of all hearts is beſt acquainted with the ſecret ſprings of human actions; to him I leave the determination of a point that can be fully known only to himſelf.

The ſecond Citizen is very ſevere in laſhing all thoſe Candidates who have heretofore made their bows at Court and been diſappointed; and after threatning what he could do breaks off abruptly with an If ——

I would have him ſpeak out and let us know every thing he has left unſaid relative to the behaviour of thoſe who offer their ſervice to the people. The blank may as well be filled up now when there is room in the papers as at any other time.

The doſe of wormwood he has adminiſtered to a young Gentleman who, I preſume, ſtands in his way to popularity, was intended for a bitter pill; he is repreſented as a raw and vain young man, unhappily engaged in a family quarrel, of which ſome confederated band of politicians have availed themſelves to anſwer their own purpoſes. This one would have thought could hardly have entered into the heart of a religious Merchant intent on his own affairs, who had lived to ſee many years paſs over his head and was well acquainted with men and manners. What then is the foundation and groundwork of all theſe inſinuations? I anſwer 'tis evident to me that the ſecond Citizen or his friend is ſtruggling hard to obtain your voices at the next election for the city. On the one ſide then you have as he alleges youth and ſimplicity, on the other age, and as I think, rooted prejudice. Were this the caſe I ſhould be clear in my judgment which to prefer; becauſe the one may improve; from the other no ſuch thing can be expected.

But now without *bepraiſing* him too much, let us ſuppoſe that this young Gentleman has had a liberal education, has ſeen ſomething of the ways of the world, has an independent fortune, and may be animated by the example of a parent who was in his day a friend to Liberty. Let us ſuppoſe that the author may have turned to his own account by miſrepreſentation a family quarrel that might not have ariſen from diverſity of ſentiment in politics, but was kindled by diſputes of a quite different nature, which are now amicably ended. If this ſhould be the caſe there would be no room for compariſon.

Suppoſe farther with me, my fellow-citizens, that this *aged Merchant* ſhould be no other than *a man we all know very well*; ſuppoſe him at all times cloſely attached to his own circle of acquaintance; and ſatisfied in his judgment that the Upper Houſe agreed to every thing they ought relative to the Inſpection Law. Suppoſe him urged on by his diſapprobation of the conduct of the Lower Houſe, and the flattering applauſes of a few that think as he does on publick affairs, to offer himſelf a Candidate at the next election for this city; and finding all his other efforts like to end in ſmoke, ſuppoſe him to have taken it into his head to publiſh a Dialogue remarkable amongſt other things for its prolixity and part of the ſong of Chevy Chace therein contained. Suppoſe all this, and let me aſk you this ſerious queſtion, What good purpoſe can it anſwer to ſend ſuch a man to repreſent us in Aſſembly? He could never be of any great weight or conſequence there. If his good underſtanding, *of which it muſt be allowed he has a large ſhare*, ſhould prompt him to make a motion of real utility to his country; numbers would heſitate to divide on his ſide of the queſtion, becauſe they would ſuſpect him of being under the influence of others. In ſhort, ſending ſuch a perſon to the Houſe of Aſſembly with the ſentiments he has profeſſed would be doing him an injury. He would ſoon find himſelf out of his *element*, and deſirous of getting away to his own ſelect band of friends.

Let us then, in the name of Common Senſe, leave him there to plume himſelf on mercantile merit, and get fully acquainted with the old table of fees and the manner of charging under it. Whilſt we *with one voice* declare that we are not to be diverted from the true point in queſtion, although fifty more ſuch Dialogues ſhould be publiſhed, but are determined that neither *Officers, nor Clergy*, nor LAWYERS ſhall, by our conſent, ride triumphant in the ſpoils of the people of this Province.

AN INDEPENDENT FREEMAN.

* The paragraph meant ſtands thus in the original Dialogue: *Alas Sir! ill muſt it fare with the popular intereſts, when the Leading Repreſentatives, and Great Speakers, inſtead of making amends to their country, by ſome maſter ſtroke of wiſe policy, for having rejected a regulation offered upon ſuch advantageous terms, as the moſt ſanguine, and ſtaunch friend of the people, never dreamed of; ſtill ruſh on in their deſtructive career, laying their trains at each outſet of publick buſineſs, to blow up every thing into a combuſtion, in order, that the rage and deluſion of the preſent, may ſupport and ſanctify the miſchiefs of the preceding Seſſion; whilſt the publick Debt, without purchaſing any benefits, is ſwelling to an enormous ſize, on the Journals; our ſtaple falling into diſgrace in foreign markets; and every man's property in a degree, decreaſing and mouldering away. Friends to the Conſtitution, whilſt they are ſtretching every ſinew to confound all the publick counſels, and thereby, deſtroy every good effect of that Conſtitution. Gracious Powers!* Is not this a monſtrous contradiction?

MR. PRINTER,

THE dialogue, which you were ſo obliging as to publiſh in your Gazette, of the 7th Inſtant, has, it ſeems, inflamed the curioſity of your fellow-citizens, to an inordinate degree. Numberleſs excurſions have been made into the field of conjecture, touching the editor, who is ſuppoſed, and on very good grounds, to be the ſame with him who overheard the converſation, which is committed to paper.—Stratagems, after much profound debate, have been deviſed to enſure the gratification of that univerſal paſſion of being in the ſecret. And many, after ſuffering repeated diſcomfitures in their efforts to diſcover my perſon, have

aken upon them to insinuate, with a significant shrug and arch leer, that they have been favoured with a peep behind the curtain—proceeding so far in confirmation of their importance as to offer a clue to conduct the inquisitive through the labyrinth, by particularizing my dress, gait, and certain natural marks of designation, which I bear in my visage. I can, however, safely protest, that not one of these pretended mysticks know any more of the above circumstances than of the cut of the doublet which the present Spanish monarch made with his own royal hands, of the dimensions of Prester John's foot, or of the mole under *Mahomet*'s ear. Indeed, the picture which they have been pleased to draw of me is so far from the true likeness, that I am a tall, thin, large boned man, with broad shoulders, black eyes, olive complexion, and a suit of black curled hair; and in my dress and gait, after the common fashion. Nor do I, at present, recognize any singularity which distinguishes me from the rest of the world, unless it be a sudden and insensible application of my right hand to the region of the left hypocondrium, both in and out of company; which is owing to a throbbing of the spleen—a disease I have contracted by remaining too long in an incurvated posture, when engaged in contemplation of the publick miseries we are likely to be such deep sharers in, through the present prevailing influence, altogether as unaccountable as it is pestilent.—I have heard myself pronounced by some, who only *see me feelingly*, a contemptible anonymous scribbler; who wear my dagger under my cloak. I shall, however, continue in my invisible agency; trusting that the eye, from which I shall prevail to purge the film, will not be fatally closed against the light of reason, through very perverseness and anger, that the hand which exhibited the medicine is unknown. If my pen be guided by truth, if I make it a religion to abstain from the private, unless where head-long indiscretion has involved and blended it with the publick character; it is a thing of no magnitude, whether my real name or a fictitious signature appear at the bottom of my page. If I be contemptible, my folly must pour balm into the wound my malice inflicts.

Slander, it must be confessed, is detestable enough, of all conscience, when it issues from the press. But there is yet a species of slander, infinitely more infernal—that which is forged on the spur of every occasion, and given out to be distributed by the well-trained hirelings of a court or faction. This is generally conveyed through so many dirty conduits, and discoloured with such a variety of poisons, that it is impossible to trace it to its true source, until it has done its work. I question not but that the Devil himself, who is the father of slanders, if it had been left to his choice, would have preferred this kind of vehicle, as more effective than the instrumentality of all his nominal brethren of the press.——But the charge that I am anonymous is, of all others, the most absurd and rash, as it suggests the strongest argument that I am not actuated by vanity or a lust of praise—and in this particular, I but pursue the track, with steps however unequal, trodden by those geniuses, who have shone the brightest, and done the greatest good in their generations. And to explain either the necessity, or propriety, of this method of instructing the publick in *a free government* would be to insult the intellects of my readers. If I could possibly conceive that any advantage would redound to the publick by an open manifestation of myself, I would, without a moment's hesitation, stand forth in my natural person; sensible as I am, that by so doing I should take by the tooth, *two ever angry bears*; whose appetites, it is probable, are now pretty keen for prey; considering their disappointment has constrained them, for a tedious and dreary season, to suck their own paws, after being set upon a much more substantial repast.

The rage of these monsters, for such I am informed one of the political constellation has vindicated to himself and his fierce compeer, should not appal me, as I am convinced, that, in all publick exertions, much is to be hazarded. The fury with which these personages inveigh against those who have prevented them in the lucrative posts of government, may, I think, be classed among the most pregnant instances of the short-sightedness of human nature. For let us suppose that their schemes of profit had been crowned with success, and they had attained to that PREFERMENT AND PREEMINENCE they reached after with such notorious and ardent longing. Their consequence must then have been no longer supported by the delusion, partiality, or suspicions of the constituent; but by the force of superior talents alone. And in how ample a degree they would have needed this superiority of talents we may form a tolerable judgment; as we have room to suspect, from the tyranny, injustice, and fatal tendency of the counsels they have had a principal share in, that their little fingers, if they had got into power, would have been heavier on the people than the loins of all the present ministers of the constitution. I think it would have been much the more subtile management for those who *were* in power, when the work which going forward was first discovered, to have retired and co-operated heartily with their assailants in breaking down all the hindrances to their promotion; as they could not have failed of being shortly entertained with a very grateful spectacle. They would have beheld them stretching from the barrier to the goal with the same unfortunate speed which is described, with the finest touches of genuine humour, in the following stanza—

The puzzling sons of party next appear'd,
In dark cabals, and midnight juntos met;
And now they whisper'd close, now shrugging rear'd
Th' important shoulder; then as if to get
New light, their twinkling eyes were inward set.
No sooner Lucifer recals affairs,
Than forth they various rush in mighty fret;
When lo! PUSH'D UP TO POW'R, AND CROWN'D THEIR CARES,
IN COMES THE OTHER SET, AND KICKETH THEM DOWN STAIRS.

THOMSON's CASTLE OF INDOLENCE.

I hope, in my future communications to the publick, that I shall not be looked upon in the odious light of a common listner; insomuch as I report nothing but the secret effusions of the hearts of others; in which, however, I shall continue to act a faithful part; telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and taking especial care to overhear no controversy which does not turn upon some popular topick, which it highly imports your fellow-citizens to know to the bottom; and where one of the parties, at least, is a man of sound judgment, acute observation, and candid temper, and capable of disclosing a competent portion of solid matter upon the argument. Indeed, the gracious reception which the first born of my lucubrations has met with from the publick forbids me to prognosticate that so harsh a censure will be generally passed upon me; but rather, that I shall be admired as a man exposing my health to the fatigues of unseasonable watchings, and the eager inclemency of a wintry sky, for the benefit of the weal.

It is not probable, that room will be quickly afforded me to impart any thing to the publick, through the medium of your Gazette; as a rumour has gone forth that it is appropriated to the use of the two lights and ornaments of the present age, as celebrated for their exquisite tastes as their profound jurisprudence; who are determined, at length, to recreate themselves therein with the delicious and welcome banquet of turtle and venison furnished out by their reverend provedore—since the Baltimore news-paper, though solemnly announced to be *established*, turns out to have as airy a foundation as another *establishment*, which has received the sanction of the same sacred names; and their country is now expecting, with anxious suspense, when they will fall to. When this entertainment is fairly cleared away, I shall then make my request, that you will be so indulgent as to serve up to your customers the auricular acquisitions of

Your sincere, humble servant,
THE EDITOR OF THE DIALOGUE.

Richmond, James River, *Virginia, Jan.* 1, 1773.

To be SOLD *by the Subscriber*,

THAT valuable Tract of Land, called *Mocock's Island*, lying within a Mile of the Mouth of *Chickahominy* River, One Mile from *James* River, a Quarter of a Mile above *Barret*'s Ferry, and within Ten Miles of the City of *Williamsburg*; it contains Six Hundred Acres of the highest, driest, and richest Marsh in this Colony, in it's present State during the Spring and Summer Months; it will afford grazing for above One Thousand Head of Cattle.

In the Marsh are Three Islands; the eastermost or low Island, contains about One Hundred and Fifty Acres of rich high Land, has Two good Springs upon it, a Barn, Two Negro Quarters, and an Overseer's House; a Quarter of a Mile distant is middle or *High Island*, containing about Forty Acres, Half a Mile distant lies westermost Island, containing Three or Four Acres; and they are so situated that the banking in the Marsh is rendered very easy: The eastern and northern Parts of these Islands are divided from the main Land by a Branch of the River, no more than Thirty Yards broad, and the southern and western Parts are divided by the main Body of *Chickahominy*, about Three Hundred Yards broad. Up this River is Navigation for Forty Miles for Vessels of Four Thousand Bushels; the Branch dividing the Island from the main Land, is esteemed the best fowling and fishing in this Colony. Opposite *Low* or *Great Island*, there are on the Continent, One Hundred and odd Acres well timbered Land belonging to this Plantation, pleasantly situated and over-looking the whole Island. This Land runs from the Branch about Half a Mile across the main Road leading from the Ferry to *Williamsburg*, so that the Distance from Town is not above Nine Miles; common Tides cover no Part of the Marsh; spring Tides, with a continued North East Wind cover the greatest Part of it, with Four Inches Water, but the best Criterion of the Tides over-flowing it, is taken from the remarkable great Gust on Friday the 8th of *Sept.* 1769, which spread over a great Part of *America*, and then there were only Seven Inches Water in the said Marsh. Any Person purchasing this Island, may have the Stock and Utensils upon reasonable Terms.

PATRICK COUTTS.

Purchasers to apply to Messrs. *James Dick* and *Stewart*.

January 15, 1773.

To be sold at publick Vendue, for Cash or Bills of Exchange, on Thursday *the* 18*th of* March *next, at the House of Mrs.* Charleton *in* Frederick-Town, *by Virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me for that Purpose by* John Wilmot,

A TRACT or Parcel of Land lying in *Frederick* County, called *Dinah's Fancy*, containing 215 Acres. The following Persons live adjacent to the said Land, and will shew it to any Persons desirous of seeing the same: *Joseph Dyer, John Lagsdale, Notley Norris, David Smuer, Andrew Young*, and *Simon Miller*.

ts THOMAS BUCHANAN.

Fork of Gunpowder, Jan. 11, 1773.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Roger Boyce*, late of *Baltimore* County, deceased, are requested to pay their respective Debts to the Subscriber, Administratrix with the Will annexed; those who neglect to comply with this Requisition, will be sued, without Respect to Persons: and all Persons having Claims against the said Estate, are desired to furnish the Administratrix with the State of their Claims, that the same may be settled and discharged.

w4 REBECCA BOYCE.

Baltimore, January 12, 1773.

ARRIVED in the Ship *Thetis*, Capt. *Heyton*, from *London*, in the Month of *September* last, a Box marked D B, No. 1. believed to be shipped by *Thomas Hopkinson, Esq.* Whoever will produce a Bill of Lading for the same, and pay the Charges, may have it delivered by applying to said Captain at *Fell's-Point*, or to Mr. *John Merryman*, Merchant in *Baltimore-Town*.

The above Vessel to be chartered to any Part of *Europe* or the *West-Indies*, Burthen about Nine or Ten Thousand Bushels of Wheat, or Two Thousand Barrels of Flour, is a good River built Ship and well found, now lying at *Fell's-Point*; for Particulars apply to Capt. *Heyton* or Dr. *John Stevenson* in *Baltimore*.

WHEREAS the Subscriber passed his Bond to *John England*, Esq. bearing Date *October* the 27th, 1771, for One Hundred Pounds *Pennsylvania* Currency, it being in Part of a Purchase of a Tract of Land; since which Time he hath discovered, that the said *England* shewed and sold the said Subscriber Lands which were not his own, nor can he make a good Title to them: These are therefore to caution and forewarn all Persons from taking an Assignment of the said Bond, as I am determined not to pay the same. w3

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

January 5, 1773.

COMMITTED to the Jail of *Charles* County the 2d Instant, as a Runaway, a Negro Man who calls himself ABRAHAM, and says he belongs to *Thomas Squires*, about Eight Miles from *Frederick-Town*; he is a likely Fellow, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has a Nick or Notch in his right Ear, which he says was occasioned by his hurting it in going through a Fence: Has on and with him an old Coat with Metal Buttons, an old Cotton Jacket, and a pretty good dyed Cotton ditto over it, old Check Linen Shirt, and a new Osnabrig ditto, a Pair of blue Yarn Stockings, old Shoes and an old Hat. The Owner of said Negro is desired to take him away and pay Charges to. 3w

WILLIAM HANSON, Dep. Sheriff.

Patuxent Iron-Works, *January* 12, 1773.

RAN away last Night from the *Patuxent* Iron-Works, a Servant Man named *Robert Wharton*, born in *England*, by Trade a Blacksmith; he is a very lusty well made Fellow, 6 Feet high, about 30 Years of Age, much pitted with the Small-Pox, dark brown Hair and very thin on the Top of his Head: Had on and took with him a Hat bound round the Brim with Binding, Two Osnabrig and One Check Shirt, a dark coloured Cloth Coat and Jappelled Jacket, a dark short Bearskin Coat, blue Halfthick Breeches, white Yarn Stockings and black Leather Shoes. Whoever takes up said Servant, on delivering him at said Works, if Ten Miles from Home shall have Twenty-five Shillings, if Twenty Miles Forty Shillings, and a greater Distance Three Pounds, and if out of the Province Five Pounds, including what the Law allows, paid by

SAMUEL & JOHN SNOWDEN.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Elizabeth Dorsey*, at *Rocky-Neck*, near *Annapolis*, a Stray black Cow, between Four and Five Years of Age, has a bald Face, the left Ear cropt and the right under cut. The Owner may have her again on proving Property and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Marrick*, in *Prince-George*'s County, a Stray gray Mare, something under 14 Hands high, short Switch Tail and Hog Mane. The Owner may have her again on proving Property and paying Charges.

The Partnership of James Dick *and* Stewart *having expired the 1st Inst. the business is now conducted under the Firm of*

JAMES DICK and STEWART, and Co.

Who have to sell by Wholesale and Retail, at their Stores in Annapolis *and* London-Town, *for ready Money, Country Produce, or the usual Credit*,

A GENERAL Assortment of *European* and *East-India* Goods, among which are, Hyson, Bloom Green and Bohea Teas, London double and single refined Sugar,

They have likewise for Sale, old Madeira Wine by the Pipe, Hogshead, or Quarter Cask, West-India and Country Rum, by the Hogshead, Jamaica and Barbadoes Spirit, by the Hogshead or Quarter Cask, Muscovado Sugar, by the Hogshead, Tierce, Barrel, or Hundred; a few Tierces of Rice, a few Bags of Hops, barreled Pork, *&c. &c.*

Also, Anchors, Grapnals, Sail Duck, and all Sorts of Ship Chandlery and Cordage, made at *Newington* Rope-walk; where Orders for a Ships Rigging of any Size may be complied with on a few Days Notice.

Annapolis, January 13, 1773.

The Partnership of *James Dick* and *Stewart* being expired, all Persons indebted to us, are requested to settle their Accounts as soon as it is Convenient, which will oblige

Their humble Servants,
JAMES DICK,
ANTHONY STEWART.

January 11, 1773.

THE Subſcriber hereby forewarns all Perſons on any Pretence whatever, from hunting within her Incloſures, with either Gun or Dog; thoſe who attempt it, may depend without Reſpect to Perſons, that ſhe will take every Step that the Law points out in ſuch Caſes for Redreſs. ONNER DAVIDGE.

As it appears from the Inclemency of the Weather laſt Winter, the greateſt Part of the Partridges are deſtroyed; this is therefore to forewarn all Perſons, on any Pretence whatever to hunt within the Subſcribers Incloſures or Lands without leave. Thoſe who may attempt it, may depend without Reſpect of Perſons, that we ſhall take every Step that the Law points out in ſuch Caſes for Redreſs.

FRANCIS LINTHICUM,
FRANCIS WEYMAN,
JOHN CARVIL,
RICHARD LINTHICUM, junr.
w3

Elk-Ridge, December 29, 1772.

WHEREAS Mr. *Caleb Dorſey*, late of *Anne-Arundel* County, deceaſed, did by his laſt will and Teſtament, bearing Date the 14th Day of *March* laſt paſt, order and direct ſundry Lands to be ſold, *viz.* a Tract or Parcel of Land, called *Caleb's Delight Enlarged*; alſo a Tract, called *Timber-Ridge*, and Part of a Tract, called *The Mill Frog*, all adjoining and lying in *Frederick* County, near *Simpſon's* Tavern, about Thirty Miles from *Elk-Ridge Landing*, and contains about Two Thouſand Four Hundred Acres. The ſaid Land is well adapted to farming, and will be ſold on the 29th Day of *June* next, in ſmall Parcels, or in any Manner that may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers;—Alſo Two Thirds of about Seven Thouſand Acres of Land, lying in *Anne-Arundel* County, on *Curtis's-Creek*, about Seven Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, on which is a Furnace, a good Dwelling Houſe, and ſundry Out-Houſes, with a good Grift-Mill, and Saw-Mill: The Land is well timbered and the Water navigable, within Fifty Yards of the Furnace Door, and will be expoſed to ſale on the 20th Day of *July* following. The Terms will be made known on the Days of Sale, by

MICHAEL PUE, Executor,
MILCAH DORSEY, } Executrixes.
ELEANOR DORSEY }
tf

N. B. All Perſons having juſt Claims againſt the Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in legally proved, and thoſe who are indebted to the Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to Two or more of the Executors only.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Elizabeth Allin*, living near *Levingſton's* Mill, a black Stray Mare, about 13 Hands high, and about 8 Years old, branded on the near Buttock thus A: Had on a ſmall Bell, tied with a Saddle Strap.

The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges. 3w

December 4, 1772.

LOST, between *Baltimore-Town* and Mr. *Samuel Norwood's* Plantation, a ſmall Silver Watch, made by *John Campbell, Campbell's-Town*, No 12. with a Silver Chain, Steel Key, a Key belonging to a Braſs Lock to Saddle Bags, a Glaſs Seal ſet in Silver, the Impreſſion Two Doves and a Man's Head. Whoever finds the ſaid Watch, and delivers it ſafe to Capt. *Chriſtopher Limes* in *Baltimore-Town*, at the Sign of the King of *Pruſſia's* Head, or to Mr. *Thomas Ricketts*, at *Elk-Ridge* Landing, ſhall receive a Reward of Six Dollars, and no Queſtions aſked: All Watchmakers, Silverſmiths, and others, into whoſe Hands the ſaid Watch may fall, are earneſtly requeſted to give Notice thereof to the abovementioned Gentlemen, which will intitle them to the ſaid Reward, paid by

JAMES WILSON, Muſician.
w6

LEFT at the Plantation of *Iſaac Owings*, near *Pig-Point*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, by *Robert Forreſter*, who ſays he bought him of *George Jones* in *Cob-Neck*, a ſmall black Gelding, has no perceivable Brand, has a ſmall white Spot under his left Eye, his right Eye is walled, and has a kind of Star on his Forehead, about 12 Hands high, and has Two ſmall Saddle Spots, paces, trots and gallops. The Owner (if any) may have him again on proving Property and paying Charges. w4

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, on the 20th of *Auguſt* laſt, from the Subſcriber, living near *Patapſco* Ferry, in *Anne-Arundel* County, in the Province of *Maryland*, a Convict Servant Man named JOSEPH LAMB, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, ſwarthy Complexion, down Look, ſhort brown Hair, a large Mole under his left Eye: Had on, an Oſnabrig Shirt and Trouſers, old Beaver Hat, and Negro Shoes with Braſs Buckles. It is likely he may change his Cloaths and Name, as he ſometimes calls himſelf *Joſeph Hannon*; he alſo ſtole an Indenture from a certain *James Mealſon*, and it is likely he may paſs by that Name. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall receive, if 10 Miles from Home, Ten Dollars including what the Law allows, and if out of the Province the above Reward and reaſonable Charges if brought Home.

THOMAS HAMMOND.
w6

December 11, 1772.

WENT away laſt Night from the *Patuxent* Iron-Works, the Two following Servant Men, juſt imported in the *Iſabella*, Captain *Spencer*, *viz. William Feard*, an *American*, born in *New-England*, about 22 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, has a dark Complexion, and wears his own ſhort brown Hair: Had on and took with him, a coarſe white Linen Shirt, old dirty Trouſers, an Olive coloured Thickſet Coat, with yellow Metal Buttons, a red and white ſtriped Linſey Jacket, gray Worſted Stockings, black Leather Shoes with Metal Buckles, and a Felt Hat. *William Hunt*, an *Engliſhman*, about 23 Years of Age, 6 Feet high, has a fair Complexion, wears his own ſhort brown Hair, and anſwers very boldly when ſpoke to: Had on and took with him, a new Oſnabrig Shirt, dirty Leather Breeches, a light coloured Frize cloſe-bodied Coat, a blue Surtout ditto with a Velvet Cape, a Variety of Worſted Stockings and Silk Handkerchiefs, a Pair of black Leather Shoes with plated Buckles, and an old Felt Hat bound round the Edge with ſome Kind of black Binding. Whoever takes up ſaid Servants, ſhall be paid on delivering them at *Patuxent* Iron Works aforeſaid, if taken 10 Miles from Home, Twenty-five Shillings; if 20 Miles, Thirty Shillings for each, including what the Law allows, and ſo in proportion for a greater Diſtance, by

SAMUEL & JOHN SNOWDEN.
tf

November 19, 1772.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Annapolis*, on Friday the 13th Inſtant, an indented Servant Man named *John Powell*, born in *Ireland*, which may be plainly diſcovered by his Tongue; he is by Trade a Turner, and pretends to the Cabinet making Buſineſs; is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, blind of one Eye, and halts much in his Walk, occaſioned by his Thigh-Bone being out of its Place: He had on and took with him a good Bearſkin Surtout Coat with Metal Buttons, one Swanſkin and one Flannel ſtriped Jacket, new Check Shirt, Woollen Stockings, good Shoes with Braſs Buckles, a gray Wig and Half worn Caſtor Hat. He has been formerly a Soldier, ſays he is now a Penſioner, is very much given to Liquor, at which Time he is very talkative and abuſive. Whoever brings him to me or confines him in any Jail ſhall receive a Reward of Thirty Shillings, including what the Law allows, and if brought Home reaſonable Charges, paid by

FRANCIS HEPBURN.

Annapolis. Sept. 30, 1772.

CHARLES JACOB and ABRAHAM CLAUDE,
WATCHMAKERS FROM LONDON,
Have juſt opened Shop, oppoſite Mr. Ghiſelin's, *in* Weſt-Street,

WHERE they repair all Sorts of repeating, horizontal, and plain Watches, in the neateſt and moſt approved Manner, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, may depend on having their Work done with the greateſt Punctuality and Exactneſs, as they will execute all the Work themſelves without employing any other Perſon, and engage their Work for one Year: They will alſo ſupply any Perſon with Watches of their own make, and warrant them as good as if bought in *London*.

N. B. William Allen, a Clockmaker from *Birmingham*, has joined them, who makes and repairs all Sorts of muſical, Chime, Town, and plain Clocks, after the beſt Manner. He alſo repairs Gentlemens Fire-arms and moſt Kinds of Metal and Hardware Work, at reaſonable Rates. Any Perſon in the Country, having Clocks out of Order, ſhall, on directing a Line, be waited on as ſoon as poſſible.

Elk-Ridge, December 18, 1772.

ANY Perſon that can come well recommended for his Care, Induſtry, Sobriety and Skill in the Tanning and Currying Buſineſs, will be put in Poſſeſſion of a Tan-yard and Currying Shop, in a very good Neighbourhood for that Buſineſs, and where he may get a great Plenty of excellent Bark. The Yard will be let either with or without a young Negro Fellow, as an Aſſiſtant to the Maſter Workman; and as I intend erecting a Saw mill adjoining the ſaid Yard early the enſuing Spring, the Tanner may have the Advantage of the Sawduſt ariſing from ſome particular Sorts of Wood, which I am perſuaded will be of great Efficacy in the Tanning Buſineſs. For Terms apply to H. RIDGELY.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by the Subſcribers, at their Store on the Dock in Annapolis,

A QUANTITY of choice *Barbados* Rum and Spirits.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

Juſt imported by the Subſcriber, and to be ſold upon the loweſt Terms, at the Store, next Door below the Coffee-Houſe,

A QUANTITY of exceeding good Port Wine, in Quart and Pint Bottles, and a general Aſſortment of Shoes

ROBERT BUCHANAN.
tf

January 12, 1773

To be ſold at publick Vendue, on Tueſday the Second Day of February *next, by the Subſcriber, if fair, if not the next fair Day, at his Plantation near* Queen-Anne,

THE ſaid Plantation with the Stock, conſiſting of Cattle, Horſes, Hogs, and Sheep, and Four likely Country born Slaves, for Sterling Caſh, *London* Bills of Exchange, or Current Money.—The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

STOCKETT WILLIAMS.
w3

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Colonel *William Young*, late of *Baltimore* County, deceaſed, by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are deſired to to make immediate Payment, and thoſe who have any Claim againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to ſend them in duly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted, by

CLARE YOUNG, Executrix.
w3

December 19, 1772.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living near *Piſcataway*, in *Prince-George's* County, ſome Time in *September* laſt, a Negro Man, named *Jack*, a ſtout well ſet Fellow, about Five Feet Six or Seven Inches high, and Twenty five Years of Age, he has a ſtubborn Countenance at any Time when cloſely examined, but is otherwiſe a ſprightly Fellow, and generally calls himſelf *John Gladding*; ſo that it is likely that he may now paſs by that Name, and it is probable that he may have changed it, as he has frequently done before; he carried away with him ſuch wearing Apparel as Plantation Negroes generally have, but it is ſuppoſed that they have long ſince been quite worn out, and that he has got ſupplied with Cloaths that cannot be particularized here. I have Reaſon to think he is concealed in *Virginia*, ſome where in the Neighbourhood of *Shandannoe*, as he pretended to have Relations living thereabouts.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negro, and will deliver him to Mr. *Thomas Clagitt* in *Piſcataway*, ſhall have a Reward of Forty Shillings, if he is taken within Forty Miles from home, beſides what the Law allows, and Five Pounds if taken at a greater Diſtance, and delivered as aforeſaid, including what is allowed by Law: Or I will give Forty Shillings for ſecuring him in any Jail, ſo that I get him again.

BENJAMIN HARRIS.
w3

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Frederickſburg, Virginia, Dec. 23, 1772.

RAN away the 3d Inſtant from the Subſcriber, living in *Spotſylvania* County, *Virginia*, a Negro Fellow, named BOB, of a yellow Complexion, about Twenty-two Years of Age, and Six Feet Two Inches high: Had on, when he went away, a white Bath Coating Coat, a Snuff coloured Cloth Jacket, and black Stocking Breeches: He carried with him, ſome ſtriped Jackets, and ſundry fine Shirts and Stocks, marked W. H. I am informed he has a general Paſs ſigned *William Smith*, and goes for a free Man, under the Name of *Robert Alexander*. He likewiſe pretends to have a Diſcharge, and ſays he ſerved his Time in *Auguſta* County; but I do hereby certify, he is a Slave for Life; I am informed he has been ſeen traveling towards *Philadelphia*.

Whoever takes him up, and ſecures him in any Jail, and gives me Notice thereof, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

WILLIAM HISLOP.
w3

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are hereby forwarned, from taking him on Board. W. H.

December 21, 1772.

COMMITTED to the Jail of *Charles* County, on the 21ſt of this Month, a Negro Slave, who calls himſelf WILL, and ſays he is the Property of Mrs. *Elizabeth Oden*, of *Anne-Arundel* County, about 16 Miles from *Annapolis*, he is a very likely young Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high: Has on, a dark coloured (as I take it) Man's Cloth Jacket and Breeches, Oſnabrig Shirt, a Pair mixed Worſted Stockings, Shoes and Buckles, and an old Hat, bound round the Edge with Linnen.

The Owner of aforeſaid Negro, is deſired to take him away and pay Charges, to

WILLIAM HANSON, deputy Sheriff.
3w

Baltimore, November 24, 1772.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT Sixteen Hundred Acres of Land, in Five Tracts or Parcels, ſituated in *Baltimore* County, originally the Property of Mr. *Edward Fell*, ſome Years ago of *Baltimore-Town*, Merchant, deceaſed, and all patented to him. The reſpective Parcels are ſituated, named, and contain in Acres as follow, *viz.*

Lancaſter, laying on *Britain's-Foreſt*, near Mr. *Thomas Cockey Deye's*, containing 300 Acres; *Fell's Swathmore*, on the Eaſt Side of the little Falls of *Gunpowder* River, 75; *Fell's Dale*, near the Head of *Patapſco* Falls, 496; *Darlington*, on the North Side of *Morgan's Run*, 134; and *Fell's Retirement*, on a Branch of *Little Pipe* Creek, 459. Alſo a Lot of Ground, containing about Half an Acre, on the Eaſt Side of *Jone's Falls* in *Baltimore-Town*, on which is a Brick Houſe. Propoſals for any of the above particularized Lands, or Part of the Tracts, will be received and anſwered, and a good or indiſputable Title made to any Purchaſer of them, by

HENRY THOMPSON.
tf

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.